

What is claimed is:

1. A method for fabricating an integrated multipane window sash comprising:

providing a sash frame having a glazing pane installation opening accessible from a first side thereof and a glazing pane support surface on a second side thereof;

inserting a first glazing pane into said opening and placing an outside surface perimeter of said pane adjacent to said support surface;

inserting a second glazing pane into said opening and mounting an inside surface perimeter of said second pane adjacent to an inside surface perimeter of said first glazing pane; and

installing at least one glazing bead along at least a portion of the glazing pane installation opening after the glazing panes have been inserted.

2. A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein at least one additional glazing pane is inserted into said opening and mounted adjacent to a previous glazing pane prior to said glazing bead installing step.

3. A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein said second pane is mounted to said first pane via an adhesive.

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6. A method in accordance with claim 3 wherein said adhesive is applied to at least a portion of said sash frame.

**Q** What are the symptoms of a stroke?  
A Sudden weakness or numbness of the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body; sudden loss of consciousness or other alterations in level of alertness; sudden change in vision; sudden dizziness, loss of balance, or coordination; sudden change in speech ability; sudden change in personality or behavior.

**Q** How can I tell if someone is having a stroke?  
A Ask the person to smile. Can you see drooping of one side of his or her face? Ask him or her to raise both arms straight out in front of him or her. Does one arm drift downward? Ask him or her to repeat a sentence after you. Is there slurring of words or inability to speak?

**Q** What should I do if I suspect someone is having a stroke?  
A Call 9-1-1 immediately. Note the time when the symptoms first appeared. If the person has diabetes, check blood sugar levels. Do not give anything by mouth until cleared by medical personnel. Do not let the person drive home. Do not let anyone else take over care of the patient. Stay with the patient until help arrives.

**Q** How long does it take for brain damage to occur after a stroke?  
A Brain damage begins within minutes of the onset of a stroke. The longer the delay in treatment, the more severe the damage.

**Q** How soon after a stroke can treatment begin?  
A Treatment should begin as soon as possible after the onset of a stroke. The sooner treatment begins, the better the outcome.

**Q** What treatments are available for stroke?  
A Treatments include medications to dissolve clots, surgery to remove clots, and rehabilitation services such as physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy.

**Q** How can I prevent a stroke?  
A Control high blood pressure, cholesterol, and diabetes. Stop smoking. Exercise regularly. Eat a healthy diet. Take aspirin daily if recommended by your doctor.

**Q** What are the risk factors for stroke?  
A High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, obesity, family history of stroke, age over 65, previous stroke, and certain types of heart disease.

**Q** What are the signs and symptoms of a heart attack?  
A Chest pain or discomfort, shortness of breath, sweating, nausea, lightheadedness, and fatigue.

**Q** How can I tell if someone is having a heart attack?  
A Ask the person if they have chest pain or discomfort, shortness of breath, sweating, nausea, lightheadedness, or fatigue.

**Q** What should I do if I suspect someone is having a heart attack?  
A Call 9-1-1 immediately. Note the time when the symptoms first appeared. Do not give anything by mouth until cleared by medical personnel. Do not let the person drive home. Do not let anyone else take over care of the patient. Stay with the patient until help arrives.

**Q** How long does it take for heart damage to occur after a heart attack?  
A Heart damage begins within minutes of the onset of a heart attack. The longer the delay in treatment, the more severe the damage.

**Q** How soon after a heart attack can treatment begin?  
A Treatment should begin as soon as possible after the onset of a heart attack. The sooner treatment begins, the better the outcome.

**Q** What treatments are available for heart attack?  
A Treatments include medications to dissolve clots, surgery to open blocked arteries, and lifestyle changes such as exercise, diet, and stress management.

**Q** How can I prevent a heart attack?  
A Control high blood pressure, cholesterol, and diabetes. Stop smoking. Exercise regularly. Eat a healthy diet. Take aspirin daily if recommended by your doctor.

**Q** What are the risk factors for heart attack?  
A High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, obesity, family history of heart attack, age over 65, previous heart attack, and certain types of heart disease.

**Q** What are the signs and symptoms of a heart failure?  
A Shortness of breath, swelling in the legs, ankles, or feet, rapid weight gain, and fatigue.

**Q** How can I tell if someone is having a heart failure?  
A Ask the person if they have shortness of breath, swelling in the legs, ankles, or feet, rapid weight gain, or fatigue.

**Q** What should I do if I suspect someone is having a heart failure?  
A Call 9-1-1 immediately. Note the time when the symptoms first appeared. Do not give anything by mouth until cleared by medical personnel. Do not let the person drive home. Do not let anyone else take over care of the patient. Stay with the patient until help arrives.

**Q** How long does it take for heart damage to occur after a heart failure?  
A Heart damage begins within minutes of the onset of a heart failure. The longer the delay in treatment, the more severe the damage.

**Q** How soon after a heart failure can treatment begin?  
A Treatment should begin as soon as possible after the onset of a heart failure. The sooner treatment begins, the better the outcome.

**Q** What treatments are available for heart failure?  
A Treatments include medications to improve heart function, surgery to repair damaged heart muscle, and lifestyle changes such as exercise, diet, and stress management.

**Q** How can I prevent a heart failure?  
A Control high blood pressure, cholesterol, and diabetes. Stop smoking. Exercise regularly. Eat a healthy diet. Take aspirin daily if recommended by your doctor.

**Q** What are the risk factors for heart failure?  
A High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, obesity, family history of heart failure, age over 65, previous heart failure, and certain types of heart disease.

**Q** What are the signs and symptoms of a heart valve disease?  
A Shortness of breath, swelling in the legs, ankles, or feet, rapid weight gain, and fatigue.

**Q** How can I tell if someone is having a heart valve disease?  
A Ask the person if they have shortness of breath, swelling in the legs, ankles, or feet, rapid weight gain, or fatigue.

**Q** What should I do if I suspect someone is having a heart valve disease?  
A Call 9-1-1 immediately. Note the time when the symptoms first appeared. Do not give anything by mouth until cleared by medical personnel. Do not let the person drive home. Do not let anyone else take over care of the patient. Stay with the patient until help arrives.

**Q** How long does it take for heart damage to occur after a heart valve disease?  
A Heart damage begins within minutes of the onset of a heart valve disease. The longer the delay in treatment, the more severe the damage.

**Q** How soon after a heart valve disease can treatment begin?  
A Treatment should begin as soon as possible after the onset of a heart valve disease. The sooner treatment begins, the better the outcome.

**Q** What treatments are available for heart valve disease?  
A Treatments include medications to improve heart function, surgery to repair damaged heart valves, and lifestyle changes such as exercise, diet, and stress management.

**Q** How can I prevent a heart valve disease?  
A Control high blood pressure, cholesterol, and diabetes. Stop smoking. Exercise regularly. Eat a healthy diet. Take aspirin daily if recommended by your doctor.

**Q** What are the risk factors for heart valve disease?  
A High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, obesity, family history of heart valve disease, age over 65, previous heart valve disease, and certain types of heart disease.

**Q** What are the signs and symptoms of a heart arrhythmia?  
A Palpitations, dizziness, lightheadedness, and fainting.

**Q** How can I tell if someone is having a heart arrhythmia?  
A Ask the person if they have palpitations, dizziness, lightheadedness, or fainting.

**Q** What should I do if I suspect someone is having a heart arrhythmia?  
A Call 9-1-1 immediately. Note the time when the symptoms first appeared. Do not give anything by mouth until cleared by medical personnel. Do not let the person drive home. Do not let anyone else take over care of the patient. Stay with the patient until help arrives.

**Q** How long does it take for heart damage to occur after a heart arrhythmia?  
A Heart damage begins within minutes of the onset of a heart arrhythmia. The longer the delay in treatment, the more severe the damage.

**Q** How soon after a heart arrhythmia can treatment begin?  
A Treatment should begin as soon as possible after the onset of a heart arrhythmia. The sooner treatment begins, the better the outcome.

**Q** What treatments are available for heart arrhythmia?  
A Treatments include medications to regulate heart rhythm, surgery to ablate abnormal heart tissue, and lifestyle changes such as exercise, diet, and stress management.

**Q** How can I prevent a heart arrhythmia?  
A Control high blood pressure, cholesterol, and diabetes. Stop smoking. Exercise regularly. Eat a healthy diet. Take aspirin daily if recommended by your doctor.

**Q** What are the risk factors for heart arrhythmia?  
A High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, obesity, family history of heart arrhythmia, age over 65, previous heart arrhythmia, and certain types of heart disease.

**Q** What are the signs and symptoms of a heart conduction system disorder?  
A Palpitations, dizziness, lightheadedness, and fainting.

**Q** How can I tell if someone is having a heart conduction system disorder?  
A Ask the person if they have palpitations, dizziness, lightheadedness, or fainting.

**Q** What should I do if I suspect someone is having a heart conduction system disorder?  
A Call 9-1-1 immediately. Note the time when the symptoms first appeared. Do not give anything by mouth until cleared by medical personnel. Do not let the person drive home. Do not let anyone else take over care of the patient. Stay with the patient until help arrives.

**Q** How long does it take for heart damage to occur after a heart conduction system disorder?  
A Heart damage begins within minutes of the onset of a heart conduction system disorder. The longer the delay in treatment, the more severe the damage.

**Q** How soon after a heart conduction system disorder can treatment begin?  
A Treatment should begin as soon as possible after the onset of a heart conduction system disorder. The sooner treatment begins, the better the outcome.

**Q** What treatments are available for heart conduction system disorder?  
A Treatments include medications to regulate heart rhythm, surgery to implant a pacemaker, and lifestyle changes such as exercise, diet, and stress management.

**Q** How can I prevent a heart conduction system disorder?  
A Control high blood pressure, cholesterol, and diabetes. Stop smoking. Exercise regularly. Eat a healthy diet. Take aspirin daily if recommended by your doctor.

**Q** What are the risk factors for heart conduction system disorder?  
A High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, obesity, family history of heart conduction system disorder, age over 65, previous heart conduction system disorder, and certain types of heart disease.

**Q** What are the signs and symptoms of a heart structural disorder?  
A Shortness of breath, swelling in the legs, ankles, or feet, rapid weight gain, and fatigue.

**Q** How can I tell if someone is having a heart structural disorder?  
A Ask the person if they have shortness of breath, swelling in the legs, ankles, or feet, rapid weight gain, or fatigue.

**Q** What should I do if I suspect someone is having a heart structural disorder?  
A Call 9-1-1 immediately. Note the time when the symptoms first appeared. Do not give anything by mouth until cleared by medical personnel. Do not let the person drive home. Do not let anyone else take over care of the patient. Stay with the patient until help arrives.

**Q** How long does it take for heart damage to occur after a heart structural disorder?  
A Heart damage begins within minutes of the onset of a heart structural disorder. The longer the delay in treatment, the more severe the damage.

**Q** How soon after a heart structural disorder can treatment begin?  
A Treatment should begin as soon as possible after the onset of a heart structural disorder. The sooner treatment begins, the better the outcome.

**Q** What treatments are available for heart structural disorder?  
A Treatments include medications to improve heart function, surgery to repair damaged heart structure, and lifestyle changes such as exercise, diet, and stress management.

**Q** How can I prevent a heart structural disorder?  
A Control high blood pressure, cholesterol, and diabetes. Stop smoking. Exercise regularly. Eat a healthy diet. Take aspirin daily if recommended by your doctor.

**Q** What are the risk factors for heart structural disorder?  
A High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, obesity, family history of heart structural disorder, age over 65, previous heart structural disorder, and certain types of heart disease.

**Q** What are the signs and symptoms of a heart electrical disorder?  
A Palpitations, dizziness, lightheadedness, and fainting.

**Q** How can I tell if someone is having a heart electrical disorder?  
A Ask the person if they have palpitations, dizziness, lightheadedness, or fainting.

**Q** What should I do if I suspect someone is having a heart electrical disorder?  
A Call 9-1-1 immediately. Note the time when the symptoms first appeared. Do not give anything by mouth until cleared by medical personnel. Do not let the person drive home. Do not let anyone else take over care of the patient. Stay with the patient until help arrives.

**Q** How long does it take for heart damage to occur after a heart electrical disorder?  
A Heart damage begins within minutes of the onset of a heart electrical disorder. The longer the delay in treatment, the more severe the damage.

**Q** How soon after a heart electrical disorder can treatment begin?  
A Treatment should begin as soon as possible after the onset of a heart electrical disorder. The sooner treatment begins, the better the outcome.

**Q** What treatments are available for heart electrical disorder?  
A Treatments include medications to regulate heart rhythm, surgery to ablate abnormal heart tissue, and lifestyle changes such as exercise, diet, and stress management.

**Q** How can I prevent a heart electrical disorder?  
A Control high blood pressure, cholesterol, and diabetes. Stop smoking. Exercise regularly. Eat a healthy diet. Take aspirin daily if recommended by your doctor.

**Q** What are the risk factors for heart electrical disorder?  
A High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, obesity, family history of heart electrical disorder, age over 65, previous heart electrical disorder, and certain types of heart disease.

**Q** What are the signs and symptoms of a heart mechanical disorder?  
A Shortness of breath, swelling in the legs, ankles, or feet, rapid weight gain, and fatigue.

**Q** How can I tell if someone is having a heart mechanical disorder?  
A Ask the person if they have shortness of breath, swelling in the legs, ankles, or feet, rapid weight gain, or fatigue.

**Q** What should I do if I suspect someone is having a heart mechanical disorder?  
A Call 9-1-1 immediately. Note the time when the symptoms first appeared. Do not give anything by mouth until cleared by medical personnel. Do not let the person drive home. Do not let anyone else take over care of the patient. Stay with the patient until help arrives.

**Q** How long does it take for heart damage to occur after a heart mechanical disorder?  
A Heart damage begins within minutes of the onset of a heart mechanical disorder. The longer the delay in treatment, the more severe the damage.

**Q** How soon after a heart mechanical disorder can treatment begin?  
A Treatment should begin as soon as possible after the onset of a heart mechanical disorder. The sooner treatment begins, the better the outcome.

**Q** What treatments are available for heart mechanical disorder?  
A Treatments include medications to improve heart function, surgery to repair damaged heart mechanics, and lifestyle changes such as exercise, diet, and stress management.

**Q** How can I prevent a heart mechanical disorder?  
A Control high blood pressure, cholesterol, and diabetes. Stop smoking. Exercise regularly. Eat a healthy diet

- (i) a bead of adhesive,
- (ii) a preformed adhesive foam,
- (iii) an expanding adhesive foam,
- (iv) a preformed adhesive tape,
- (v) a desiccated adhesive,
- (vi) a chemical sealant.

9. A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the outside surface perimeter of said first glazing pane is adhesively mounted to said support surface via at least one of:

- (i) a bead of adhesive,
- (ii) a preformed adhesive foam,
- (iii) an expanding adhesive foam,
- (iv) a preformed adhesive tape,
- (v) a desiccated adhesive,
- (vi) a chemical sealant.

10. A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein said support surface comprises a lip extending around the second side of said sash frame.

11. A method in accordance with claim 1 comprising the further step of providing a desiccant between said first and second glazing panes.

12. A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein said glazing bead exerts pressure on the outside surface perimeter of the last glazing pane inserted into said glazing pane installation opening, thereby biasing the glazing panes toward said support surface.

— 13. A method in accordance with claim 1, comprising the further step of providing setting blocks on said sash frame to facilitate positioning of at least one of said glazing panes.

14. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the first glazing pane is mounted to float on the support surface and the second glazing pane is mounted to float on said first glazing pane, such that the

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glazing panes function independently with respect to stresses.

15. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein:

the outside surface perimeter of said first glazing pane is adhesively mounted to said support surface via an adhesive that is applied to at least a portion of the support surface by co-extrusion with a sash profile used to fabricate said sash frame.

16. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein:

the outside surface perimeter of said first glazing pane is adhesively mounted to said support surface via an adhesive that is applied to at least a portion of the support surface by extrusion after fabrication of said sash frame.

17. A method in accordance with claim 1, comprising:

applying an adhesive to at least a portion of the outside surface perimeter of said first glazing pane to adhesively mount said first glazing pane to said support surface.

18. A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein:

at least one of said glazing panes is mounted within said sash frame using an adhesive; and

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19. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the second pane is mounted to said first pane with a space therebetween.

filling said space with an inert gas; and  
sealing the space to prevent leakage of said gas  
therefrom.

22. A method in accordance with claim 21, wherein said spacing clip is adapted to secure at least one muntin bar within a space defined by the spacing clip between said first and second glazing panes.

— 24. A method in accordance with claim 1, further comprising installing a gasket between said glazing bead and an adjacent glazing pane.

see #18 — 25. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein edges of said glazing panes are substantially completely embedded in adhesive.

26. A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein said second pane is mounted to said first pane via a spacer.

27. A method in accordance with claim 1 further comprising filling a cavity between said spacer and an inside perimeter of said sash frame with an adhesive.

— 28. A method in accordance with claim 27 wherein said cavity is partially filled from the spacer toward the sash frame, without the adhesive contacting the inside perimeter.

— 29. A method in accordance with claim 27 wherein said cavity is substantially completely filled from the spacer to said inside perimeter, with the adhesive contacting the inside perimeter.

— *sect 16* 30. A method in accordance with claim 27, wherein edges of said glazing panes are at least partially embedded in said adhesive.

— *sect 16* 31. A method in accordance with claim 26 comprising using a portion of said spacer as a setting block for at least one glazing pane.

32. A method in accordance with claim 26 wherein at least a portion of said spacer is T-shaped.

— 33. A method in accordance with claim 32 wherein said spacer includes a setting block portion.

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— 34. A method in accordance with claim 26 further comprising providing at least one simulated muntin bar integral with said spacer.

— 35. A method in accordance with claim 26 further comprising providing said spacer with a mounting element for at least one simulated muntin bar.

36. A method in accordance with claim 35 wherein said mounting element comprises a groove associated with said spacer.

37. A method in accordance with claim 26 wherein said spacer comprises at least one of:

- (i) a bead of adhesive,
- (ii) a bead of desiccant,
- (iii) a preformed rigid material,
- (iv) a preformed or expanding foam,
- (v) a preformed adhesive
- (vi) a preformed desiccant material.

38. A method in accordance with claim 26 wherein the glazing panes are of unequal size.

— 39. A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein said glazing bead comprises a rigid strip that is attached to said sash frame.

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— 40. A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein said glazing bead comprises a flexible adhesive material.

41. A method in accordance with claim 1, comprising:

applying an adhesive between at least a portion of the outside surface perimeter of said first glazing pane and said support surface, and

providing a first dam leg between said support surface and an inside perimeter of said sash frame to isolate the adhesive from a space between said first and second glazing panes.

42. A method in accordance with claim 41, comprising:

providing a second dam leg in parallel with said first dam leg such that said adhesive is constrained between the dam legs.

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